BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

In the Matter of the Application of)	PUC Docket 2008-0273	PUB C	2009	•
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LIFE OF THE LAND'S

FINAL STATEMENT OF POSITION

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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76 North King Street, Suite 203 Honolulu, HI 96817 phone: 808-533-3454 henry.lifeoftheland@gmail.com Life of the Land respectfully offers its Final Statement of Position ("FSOP") regarding the implementation of Feed-In Tariffs ("FiTs") for Hawaiian Electric Company Inc., Maui Electric Company Ltd. and the Hawaii Electric Light Company, Ltd. ("HECO Companies").

Traditionally the Integrated Resource Planning ("IRP") docket lays out the utility position on future issues and plans and then other Intervenors are allowed to state their positions. Last fall the Public Utilities Commission ("Commission") closed out the IRP dockets.

Last fall the HECO Companies and the State signed an Energy Agreement which created a plan that is already out-of-date. Within a couple of months, key deadlines were missed and differences in understandings by the signers emerged.

Compounding this, several regulatory proceedings were opened. Each docket may be treated separately by the Commission, although they clearly intersect and overlap all over the place.

Then the Commission opened a docket to examine the Clean Energy Scenario Planning ("CESP")

Framework which will determine how a future CESP will resolve issues between alternative scenarios.

On top of this, future utility plans are being used by the HECO Companies to request curtailment of their proposed Feed-In Tariff. Although a docket to investigate Wheeling was opened to see if large amounts of renewables could be fast-tracked, that docket was suspended, so that the Feed-In Tariff could advance. But the HECO Companies want to limit the effectiveness of the Feed-In Tariff approach because they plan to implement their own Wheeling proposal: wind from Moloka'i and Lana'i to O'ahu in 2015. Furthermore, they want to impose a size limit per system for the Feed-In Tariff because they

have also opened a simultaneous docket to examine how they can install larger systems themselves through something called PV Host.

With all of these moving pieces, the HECO Companies chose to fast-tracked the Feed-In Tariff docket. And yet, the HECO Companies have failed to provide critical generation and transmission system plan(s) that identifies how much of each type of generation is compatible or necessary to accommodate new renewable generation; how much of each type of renewable generation can be accommodated; what measures, improvements and investments in utility system infrastructure would be necessary to accommodate various amounts of new renewable generation; whether or to what extent any measures being taken to accommodate substantial amounts of new renewable generation on the utility systems will be effective; and any meaningful rate impacts analysis.

Despite the title of this Final Statement of Position ("FSOP"), Life of the Land does not consider its positions to be final. Indeed, Life of the Land finds its positions to be tentative pending further examination of information it still hopes may be provided in this docket. Life of the Land will reserve statement of its final positions on the issues in this docket until the briefs.

POSITIONS ON THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PROCEDURAL ORDER:

A. Purpose of Project-Based Feed-in Tariffs (PBFiTs)

1. What, if any, purpose do PBFiTs play in meeting Hawaii's clean energy and energy independence goals, given Hawaii's existing renewable energy purchase requirements by utilities?

The Clean Energy Agreement does not define clean energy. Life of the Land supports the use of low climate impact indigenous renewable energy systems.

There is a gulf between the positions of the parties in this docket on this issue that is based on a fundamental difference in the perceived role and purpose of feed-in tariffs for Hawaii. At one side is a conception of feed-in tariffs as the primary means to bring on large amounts of all sizes of renewable generation resources quickly, as seen in the European feed-in tariff implementation. At the other is a conception of feed-in tariffs as a niche application of standard offer contracts for a limited amount of renewable distributed generation. Spanning this gulf of perspectives are several policy and factual issues that beg resolution.

The question of whether feed-in tariffs should be the primary procurement mechanism or only a niche mechanism begs resolution of the roles and interrelationships of all of the procurement methods that will be used to acquire Hawaii's renewable generation resources. This is a broad policy determination. In deciding whether feed-in tariffs or other methods should be the primary means of renewable generation procurement, several factual questions are necessary to consider that, unfortunately, are not yet addressed by sound evidence or analysis:

- How much renewable generation can be integrated into the existing utility generation and transmission grids?
- What measures will be taken (and when) to increase the amount of additional generation that can be accommodated and by how much?
- How much of the existing and future capacity of the generation and transmission grids to accommodate additional renewable generation will be displaced by large grandfathered projects or by projects acquired by unsolicited bids or competitive bidding?

How much curtailment of resources would be necessary if increasing amounts of new renewable generation is acquired?
Life of the Land maintains that some reliable information regarding these questions is necessary to determine the best purpose for feed in tariffs for Hawaii.
2. What are the potential benefits and adverse consequences of PBFiTs for the utilities, ratepayers and the state of Hawaii?
FiT's could potentially provide large amounts of renewable energy resources for the State of Hawaii. One potential adverse consequence would be higher near term retail electricity prices resulting from levelized contracts that could be substantially higher than near term avoided costs. The magnitude of rate impacts has not been determined but is important to consider to, among other things, determine whether large customer exit to self-generation using fossil fuels should be a concern.
3. Why is or is not the PBFiT the superior methodology to meet Hawaii's clean energy and energy independence goals?
Life of the Land does not have a position on this issue at this time.

B. Legal Issues
4. What, if any, modifications are prudent or necessary to existing federal or state laws, rules, regulations or other requirements to remove any barriers or to facilitate the implementation of a feed-in tariff not based on avoided costs?
None.
5. What evidence must the commission consider in establishing a feed-in tariff and has that evidence been presented in this investigation?
Life of the Land maintains that there is important evidence missing regarding several matters in this investigation. Life of the Land notes that little, if any, of the information sought in Appendix A: Cost Dat Forms of the scoping paper in this docket or any similar data sufficient to determine FiT tariffs based on project cost has been submitted. Evidence regarding rate impacts is entirely missing. Regarding the standard for sufficient evidence, Life of the Land asserts that the same standard of a preponderance of substantial, probative evidence that would apply in a rate case should apply in determining wholesale rates.

6. What role do other methodologies for the utility to acquire renewable energy play with and without a

PBFiT, including but not limited to power purchase contracts, competitive bidding, avoided cost

C. Role of Other Methodologies

offerings and net energy metering?

There are several existing methods for procurement of renewable energy resources in Hawaii, including net energy metering, unsolicited bids, wheeling, competitive bidding and avoided cost offerings per Schedule Q tariffs. The role and relationship between each of these procurement methods is not clear and should be clarified. For each type and size of potential new renewable generation resource there should be an appropriate procurement mechanism and this should be clearly designated. If there is limited capacity for new renewable generation then the relationship of limits, caps and queues for the various procurement mechanisms needs to be clearly determined.

- D. Best Design for a PBFiT or alternative method
- 7. What is the best design, including the cost basis, for PBFiTs or other alternative feed-in tariffs to accelerate and increase the development of Hawaii's renewable energy resources and their integration in the utility system?

Life of the Land does not have a position on this issue pending more information regarding how much new renewable generation of each type could be accommodated on the existing and future generation and transmission grids. Until this information is established it is difficult to determine a prudent tariff design, whether the tariffs should attempt to capture modest amounts of the most cost-effective generation or large amounts of generation at the higher end of the range of project-based costs. See HDA's SOP points 2 and 3.

Life of the Land notes that some types of generation resolve rather than exacerbate grid integration issues. For resources that are firm and/or dispatchable more aggressive pricing could be established. A feed-in tariff design could unbundle some component of the price offered to compensate for ancillary services.

- E. Eligibility Requirements
- 8. What renewable energy projects should be eligible for which renewable electricity purchase methods or individual tariffs and when?

Life of the Land does not have a position on this issue.

- F. Analysis of the cost to consumers and appropriateness of caps
- 9. What is the cost to consumers and others of the proposed feed-in tariffs?

The cost to consumers of the proposed feed-in tariffs is entirely unknown. No information on this issue has been submitted prior to this FSOP.

10. Should the commission impose caps based upon these financial effects, technical limitations or other reasons on the total amount purchased through any mechanism or tariff?

To the extent that there is limited capacity or need for new generation resources on the utility generation and transmission grids it would be necessary either to establish some limits to prevent unneeded generation or excessive curtailment of generation resources or to willingly finance unneeded or curtailed energy. If limits are provided there would have to be some method of establishing queues to determine which projects would have priority within the limited capacity. If queues are established, the relationship between the queues and available capacity would have to address projects in and the relationship between all of the resource procurement methods.

G. Procedural Issues

11. What process should the commission implement for evaluating, determining and updating renewable energy purchased power mechanisms or tariffs?

The Commission could consider evaluating all of its renewable generation procurement procedures to assure that they comprise a cohesive set of consistent policies. It is not clear now, for example, what is the relationship between unsolicited bids and other procurement methods. If there are queues under limits the relationships of the different procurement methods will become important.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this date filed and served the original and eight copies of the foregoing LIFE OF THE LAND'S FINAL STATEMENT OF POSITION AND PROPOSED FEED-IN TARIFF in Docket No. 2008-0273, by hand delivery to the Commission at the following address:

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I hereby further certify that I have this date served two copies upon the following party of the foregoing LIFE OF THE LAND'S FINAL STATEMENT OF POSITION AND PROPOSED FEED-IN TARIFF in Docket No. 2008-0273, by hand delivery to:

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I hereby further certify that I have this date served one copy upon each of the following parties, of the foregoing LIFE OF THE LAND'S FINAL STATEMENT OF POSITION AND PROPOSED FEED-IN TARIFF in Docket No. 2008-0273, by causing each such copy thereof to be sent via e-mail in a portable document format ("pdf") to each such party as follows:

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